NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1874.

FOREIGN NEWS.

POLITICS IN FRANCE. IRRITATION IN THE ASSEMBLY OVER A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE-REJECTION OF A MOTION TO CALL THE WRITTER OF THE ARTICLE TO THE BAR OF THE

HOUSE. Paris, Saturday, July 11, 1874. An article in to-day's issue of the Figaro, inciting revolt against the decisions of the Assembly, occasioned much irritation among the Deputies. There was a warm debate on the article, during which M. Depeyre, Monarchist, announced that the Figure had been suspended for two weeks. Nevertheless, the Left moved an interpellation, which was postponed for a month.

M. Brisson of the Extreme Left moved that the writer of the objectionable article in the Figure be called to the bar of the House, and accused the Government of partiality in its punishment of journals. M. Brisson's motion was rejected after a speech by M. Gambetta, in which he hinted that the Assembly was a corpse fit for the grave-digger.

The Left Center anticipate a majority of 15 for M. Casimir-Périer's bill which proposes the organization of the Definitive Republic.

LONDON, July 12, 1874. The Figure was suspended by the Government for quoting from President MacMahon's message the declaration that he would retain the power conferred upon him, and then apostrophizing the Assembly as follows:

By your orders the Marshal became supreme head of the State. The army honors only him, follows but him obeys him. The army having horror of a faction's Parliament, will defend the commander to whom you in trusted the power. If any party faction seeks to overthrow your irrevocable decree, the army must enforce the decision of the Assembly.

PARIS, July 12, 1874. The Committee of Thirty has appointed sub-committees to draw up bills on the organization of the Executive powers and the establishment of a

The Extreme Right publishes a disavowal of hostility to President MacMahon, but condemns the action of the Ministry with regard to the manifesto of the Count de Chambord.

The Monitour says ex-President Thiers is decidedly opposed to the organization of MacMahon's powers.

THE CARLIST WAR.

BAYONNE, July 12, 1874. Three thousand Carlists have attacked Puigeerda on the frontier.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES IN CUBA.

AN EXTRAORDINARY TAX OF TWO AND A HALF PER CENT IMPOSED—THE PROCEEDS TO BE APPLIED

TO THE AMORTIZATION OF THE TREASURY DEBT. HAVANA, July 12 .- The official Gazette of Saturday publishes a decree by the Captain-General Imposing an extraordinary tax of 22 per cent per annum on the value of city and country property, industries, commerce, arts, and professions, the capital whereof is to be ascertained by sworn statements, upon the basis of which the tax is to be estimated. Individuals engaged in the arts or professions are to be taxed on their annual net incomes. The tax is to be collected quarterize in advance, beginning with July 1, 1874, and ending with July 1, 1870. The proceeds of the tax are to be applied to the gradual amortization of the debt of the T. easury of the island. Generals and other officers and privates of the army and navy, members of the clergy. civil employes, and other persons possessing no capital and dependent on their salaries for support, are exempted, us is also property in the city or country the construction or development of which began after July 1. The m the exercise of industry, arts, or prosons are exempted on the same basis. Estates totally or found on investigation to possess capi tal insufficient to pay the tax, are also exempted.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

JAPANESE VICTORIES OVER THE FORMOSANS-QUES-TION OF THE RESIDENCE OF FOREIGNERS OUT

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11. - The steamship Granada from China and Japan arrived last night, in 24 days from Hong Kong and 17 days and 19 hours from

Yokohama. Her Yokohama advices are to the 23d of June. The Gazette announces that the report of the assassmatten of Minister Kido is untrue. In two engagements with the natives of Formosa the Japanes victorious, and nearly all the southern tribes sur-There was an investigation in the case of the Japanese

officials accused of having illegally entered the grounds of the British Legation at Tokei to arrest a member of the Legislature. No decision had been reached at the date of the departure of the steamer.

The question respecting the residence of foreigners

out of the treaty limits was very steadily pressed and was expected soon to receive the Japanese Government would have to permit all foreigners to reside beyond the limits, or else those who already have that privilege, through the circumstance of being in Japanese employ, would be compelled to come into the treaty settlements, which would be equivalent to sbutting up stop to the surveys of mines, ratironds, and the country generally, new proceeding under foreign supervision.

THE COUNT DE PARIS ON THE WAR OF SECESSION. EXTRACTS FROM A BOOK ON THE CIVIL WAR SHORTLY

The first two volumes of "History of the Civil War in America," by the Count de Paris, are shortly to appear in Paris. The Rerue des Deux Mondes, published on the first of July, contained several passages from this work. The following extracts are taken from the

At the beginning of the year 1861 one of those acts of unless that attack is seven, and the Southern States wished Presidential election of 1800, the Southern States wished Presidential election of the Southern States which they had hitherto exercised for the advantage of Slavery, and while proclaiming aloud the words. The dependence and Liberty," they trampled under foot a sacred contract as soon as the national vote pronounced against their policy. But success, that great justifier of providential men, was wanting to them, and victory sanctioned the cause of right and legality. It was then seen what a found of right and legality. It was then seen what a found of right and legality. It was then seen what a found of right and legality is progressed and wise enough to guard it. America had already solved one of the course of the state of the among natious happy enough to possess and was chosen to guard it. America and aircady solved one of the most afficult problems of our age by developing liberal matitutions amid a democratic society, but no great interoal crisis had yet come to try their solidity. Many people asserted that at the first storm this fragile plant would be plucked up from a soil incapable of nourishing it. The blast of civil war arose, and it was, on the contrary, the vigorous tree of American Institutions which extending its shadow over the country in which it had struck such deep roots, preserved them from immirent destruction. At this crisis the American people learned to value their Constitution more than in the past, and proved to the world that the statue of Liberty is not a vain had dear in the hour of danger, but the holy image of a powerful divinity which must be invoked in adversity. " "Happily the comparison between the noble movement of 1775 and the resort to arms by the sinve-owners in 1801 was as false from the nimitary as from the political point of view. At the time the colonies rejected the authority of the mother country all the strategic points of their territory were occupied by the English. It was sheer necessity to conquer the whole. They had nothing to lose, and could not deem themselves beaten even when the enemy was still in the heart of the country. In 1861, on the contrary, the Confederates, masters of all the territory which they channed to withdraw from the legal power of the new President, had need of that vast region, on the one hand, to maintain the institution of Slavery, and, on the other, to support their numerical support their numerical country, and on the other, to support their numerical contrary, and on the other, to support their numerical contracts. of the new President, had need of that vast region, on the one hand, to maintain the institution of Slavery, and, on the other, to support their numerous armies. When it was invaded they felt themselves vanquished. What was possible in the War of Independence, when the number of the combatants was limited, was no longer so. Washington and Gates, Howe and Cornwalls, had usually under their orders, only 10,000 or 15,000, and very rarely 20,000 men. These small armies could subsist upon the country they occupied. It was not, indeed, always without difficulty, and Washington's soluters suffered torribly in the White they passed at Valley Forge. The English army, traversing a comparatively rich country from Philadelphia.

were subject to the vast commissariat system which supposes a fixed and assured tasks of operations and without which consider the armies cannot be supported in America. They subsisted and sojourned for long months beside an enemy who was master of the country.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Heavy rains fell in England on Saturday night, greatly benefiting the crops.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg denies that the young Grand Duke Nicholas, who stole his mother's hamonds, has been sentenced to banishment, but says his case is still pending before the Emperor.

A telegram from Montreal says that Prof. Cherriman of Toronto University has been reflected President of the Canadian Chess Association. The tournament is not yet concluded. The winners of the greatest number of games will propably be Messrs. nt is not yet concluded. The winners of the number of games will probably be Messrs. Hicks, and Jackson. The first named will

In regard to the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty The London Standard says: "Taken in connection with their policy in regard to the Pacific Railway, it is hard st the conviction that the present Canadian Minisry have conceived the idea of separating from the Em ire and of attaching the Dominion to the United States, he money they have gradged to the construction of the actine Railway we find them willing to contribute oward the extension of the canals intended for the convenience of the American trade. When it is an Imperial scheme they are called upon to support we perceive them to be cold and niggardly. When it is a project for the immediate agrandizement of the provinces then support their policy, invaving prospective benefich support their policy, invaving prospective beneficial sections. nch support their policy, involving prospective bene to the States, we discover them to be liberal to prod

The Madrid correspondent of The London Times, under date of Jone 29, gives the following pariculars of the death of Marshal Concha: "Concha's movement in advance had resulted in an almost compiete surrounding of Estella, and consequently in an almost total intercepting of the enemy's line of retreat to the strongholds in the Americas. When the Carlists perceived that the net was closing upon them with ever-narrowing mouth, they made a sudden and desperate dash against the weakest point of Concha's position. To support this shock there were but two battalions, consisting almost entirely of young soldiers, and those foil back panie-stricken before the overwheiming numbers buried against them, and anfered a heavy less from the bayonets of the Carlists, who now give no cuarter. Seing this, Concha ordered Echnague's Division to advance to the rescue. Observing, or thinking he observed, some slight heattation, he himself rushed off and began haramening the troops, where a Carlist builtstruck him, killing him on the spot. It was 8 at night. He led in the act of speaking and waving his mon on, and his death was one any soldier might envy; but his loss is great to the country and to the army which contains not many hac him. His body was immediately russed from the ground and sent off to Tatalla. On Gen. E. hague, a maring and distinguished officer, the command devolved, but he did not deem, it predent to continue the movement in advance at that late hour in a mountainess district, and with the lines of the army extending to many miles; so he closed in his inces and contents." perate dash against the weakest point of Concha's

MORE COMPLICATIONS IN ARKANSAS.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE BROOKS PARTY-EX-JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT TO ISSUE AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE MEETING OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION-ALLEGED PLOT TO SEIZE THE LEGISLATIVE HALLS.

LITTLE ROCK, July 12 .- There is a good deal of talk and some excitement over a communication and an editorial in Saturday morning's Gazelle, noticing a rumored new scheme on the programme of the Brooks On Monday, the day before the meeting of the Constitutional Convention, when the Congressional Committee will arrive, McClure, Searle, and Bennett, a morum of the ex-Supreme Court, are to meet Cox, a ckerk to the old and present court, to recognize them and secure the records from the State House. A test case is to be unde and an injunction to be issued against the meeting of the Convention, declaring illegal the Legislature which called it. Oliver, the ex-Sheriff is to tive balls with a strong posse.

There was a rumor on the streets Saturday morning that Cox had been arrested, but inquiry proved only that, on going to his office, he found a guard with caded muskers stationed at the door. He was not showed to go in at first, but was soon after admitted. The armed guard was then withdrawn, and a citizen guard stationed near, watching the office and State The militia guard is very vigilant.

The old Supreme Court Judges can't that they are the Court, and can sit, not having adjourned before the meet

ing of Baxter's Legislature. There is now a rumer around the State House that

country near this city. The guards were doubled last

night, and will be increased to-night

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SWINDLER.

RICHMOND, Va., July 17 .- A man giving the of James K. Van Ness was arrested Saturday night, charged with attempting to perpetrate a series f swingles on a number of prominent business men of his city. Van Ness has been in Richmend several days, New-York, and that he had been sent here to make extensive purchases. He exhibited papers purporting o be signed by Vanderbilt, authorizing the purchases, and also showed numerous drafts amounting to severa hundred thousand dollars, all signed "C. Vanderbilt." He had succeeded in imposing so far on some of our citizens, as to negotiate sales; one being for a large fouring mill. Yesterday morning, some suspicion being aroused, a telegram was sent to New-York by the President of a leading monied institution, and an answer was received jast evening, that Commodore Vanderbilt knew nothing of van Ness, He was accordingly arrested at his hotel by detectives Koox and Wren, on a warrant charg-ing him with forgery, and having forged papers in his possession. When arrested he had \$160,000 in forged papers. From other papers found on him, it was ascer-tained that his true name is Livingston. He is gentle-manly in appearance, about 50 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, weighs about 200 lbs., has gray hair and whiskers and is of tight complexion. He was locked up in the First Police Station to await a hearing on Monday.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, July 12.-The U.S. steamer Wachusett arrived at Samana on the 20th of June, from Key West, and was there on the 3d of July. The Canndaigua, which nad gone to St Thomas on the 16th of June, was daily expected to return; the Wachusett re-

Orders have been issued from the Navy Department for the preparation of the Intrepid, at Boston, for sea. This is one of the new ships of war recently launched.

The following Boards of Medical Officers have been appointed for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, and of applicants for admission into the for promotion, and of appreciate to admission into time medical staff of the army: At New York, Surgeons Joseph B. Brown, John Moore, J. H. Bill, B. E. Fryer, and Assistant Surgeon, A. H. Hoff, At San Francisco, Surgeons, Charles McCormick, C. C. Keeney, George E. Couper; Assistant Surgeons, D. L. Huntington and Etward Bently. The Boards will assemble on the 4th of ingust next. Ensign Wm. R. Clason has been ordered to the Colorade at Norfolk; Gunner George W. O. M been ordered to the Brooklyn at Key West.

LONG BRANCH NOTES.

LONG BRANCH, July 12 .- Among the distinguished arrivals last evening were Gen. H. A. Bar num, the Hon. S. S. Cox, Mr. Henry Bergh, Dr. Edward I. Sears, ex-Secretary of the Navy Borie, Mr. Arthur Cheney of Boston, J. Rhinelander Dillon, Adolpho Nones, Vice-Consul of France; Dr. Crecibo, Porto Rico; Pierre Lorillard, Dexter Hawkins, the Hon. E. R. Stoutenburgh of Newark, N. J.; Col. Schuyler Crosby, W. C. Gib N.: Nellson Brown, of Brown Bros., and John R.

U. S. N.: Nellson Brown, or Brown a heavy fog, a large three-masted schooner came ashore off lauch's Hotel, causing great excitement among the visitors and country folks, many of whom for the first time in their lives saw a vessel in distress. Crowds of people lined the shore the whole day. The life-saving beat was prompt and bearded the schooner. During the day several tug-boats came down to assist, but the captain declined their services, trusting to the tides to get the vessel off. The schooner is the Abbie Bickmore from Boston, bound for St. Mary's.

ORGANIZATION OF A COTTON EXCHANGE. NORFOLK, Va., July 12.-Representatives of nearly all the cotton dealing firms of Nortoik and Portsmouth met Friday evening at the counting-room of Messrs. Baker, Neal & Shepard and completed a permanent organization, to be known as the Norfolk and Portsmouth Cotton Exchange. The by-laws and rules of the Augusta Exchange were adopted with some slight modifications. The following officers were elected to

President, W. W. Gwathney; Vice-President, Major W. J. Baker; Treasurer, Kader Biggs; Directors, W. D. Reynolds, J. R. Ricks, Joan James, C. W. Gransy, and George W. Arp. on he marched through as a conqueror; but neither

WASHINGTON.

AWARD OF CONTRACTS FOR INDIAN SUP-

PLIES. JOINT ACTION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE IN-TERIOR, COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS. Washington, July 12.-The Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Board of Indian Commissioners, acting conointly, yesterday made the following awards for contracts for Indian supplies during the fiscal year

to the end of June 30, 1875: The contract for bacon for the Sioux Nation, to be deivered at Sioux City, is awarded to J. E. Booge of that city, at 102 cents per pound. J. L. Merriam of St. Paul s awarded the contract for pork for the Sioux Nation at \$19 25 per parrel, also deliverable at Sloux City Armor, Clarkington & Co. of Chicago secure the contract for bacon for the Kiowas and Wichitas, deliverable at Kansas City, at 12 cents per pound. The follow-

ing awards were made for supplying flour: For the Fort Peck Agency, C. A. Broadwater of Mon tana, at \$3 45 per cwt. ; for the Stoux nation, deliv at Sloux City, to J. L. Merriam, at \$2 73 per cwt.; for the Sloux of the Red Cloud Agency, deliverable at Cheyenne, to J. S. Martin of Colorado, at \$2 50 per cwt., which is the lowest figure ever obtained for this agency; for the wild tribes of Indian Territory, deliverable at Kansas City, to J. W. Slavens of Kansas, at \$2 30; for Fort Hall Agency, to David McCranor of Montana, at McCranor also secures the contract for flour for the Black Feet Agency at \$5 5) per cwt. Owing to the ravages of the grasshoppers in this vicinity, the supply of flour for the Black Feet has to be imported from a distance at the above high price; the quantity, however, is only 225,000 pounds. The corn for Fort Peck Agency is to be supplied by C. A. Brodwater at 22 45 per cwt. The corn con tract for the Red Cloud Agency, deliverable at Omaha, is awarded to J. T. Granger at 57 cents per bushel, and corn for the Sloux on the Missouri River, deliverable at Sioux City, to be furnished by J. L. Merriam at 78 cents per bushel. The contracts for wheat for the Yanktor Agency at 95 cents per bushel, and for the Santee Agency at 85 cents, are awarded to N. W. Wells of Nebraska. The beef cattle contracts are awarded as follows, the

prices being per hundred pounds gross:
For the Fort Peck Agency, C. A. Brodwater at \$2.25;
for the wild tribes in the Indian Territory, J. M. Dougerty at \$1 64, the lowest figure ever reached; for the Fort Hall Agency, Idahe Territory, David McCranor, at \$2 40; for the Black Feet Agency, David McCranor at \$2 20; for the Crow Agency, Wilson & Rich of Montana at \$1 94, the lowest figure ever obtained for this Agency for the Santee and Pencas Agencies, P. A. Largey of Montana at \$2 68. The contract for supplying 22,560,000 pounds of beef for all the Sloux of Dakota is awarded o J. K. Foreman of Nebraska at \$2 30 per cwt., which is a very large saving for the Government on the cost of beef for these Indians in all previous years. The contract price last year was \$2 73.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE PAYMENT OF LAND GRANT RAILROADS FOR TRANSPORTATION.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1874. The War Department has issued an order, embracing the opinion of the Solicitor-General, approved by the Attorney-General, in relation to the act of June 16, 1874, regulating the payment of land grant railroad companies for transportation, etc. The question involved arises upon the language of the act, upon which a doubt arises whether it includes all railroad companies to which grants have been made by Congress for the benefit of their roads, or only such as have received land grants on condition of free transportation of troops and property of the United States. Reference to the legislation under which, especially within the last 10 years, land grants have been made to railroad companies, shows that such grants may be divided into

1. Cases in which, in one form of expression or an other, free transportation is expressly stipulated for.

2. Cases in which conditions of preference in transportation, or of ordinary rates of transportation, or of average rates, etc., are all that have been expressly im

3. Cases where no conditions for the use of said road by

the Government have been imposed.

In my opinion there can be no question that the first are included within, and the third excluded from, the operation of the act of June 16, 1814, quoted above. The third class is a very small one, and probably exists by inadvertence of the Legislature; but as Congress has any [other] conditions for the use of such road," these having no such condition attached, are not included. I am of the opinion that cases under the second class are included within the prohibition. Indeed this is the only class upon which the act has any effective operation for the first class is already excluded from the paym y the very acts which grant the land; as has been recognized heretofore by the Department of War. consideration of the passage above quoted brings me to the consideration that it was the intenme to the consideration that it was the intention of Congress to make no appropriation at present for
any case where the original grant may have control of
the question; and further, by a comprehensive expression, to remit all questions as to the extent of that coutrol to the Court of Claims. Congress has said, as it
were, waiving all question of the obligation of the
Luited States to pay companies whose land grants contain any condition for the use of their road, until a decision by the Court of Claims, we hereby direct that no
part of this appropriation shall be used to pay such
only resorted to a method of raising and deciding such
questions that is usual among parties to business transactions controlled by rules of law that are obscure. In
the mean time, what the Quartermaster-General has to
do is to maintain the issue which Congress has vinceted
with regard to railroad companies having any condiwith regard to railroad companies having any con-tions for the use of their road incorporated with the land grants until the courts shall have settled it.

THE REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES. The facilities in the office of the U.S. Treasurer for counting the National bank notes and remitting new notes in place of those sent for redemption are not yet up to a standard which will allow as prompt attention to the requests of the banks as the chief of the new division is desirous of giving. Additional room for the counting force is necessary, and it will be necessary to enlarge the space and provide for additional accommodations with very little delay in order to take care of the extensive business which the banks present for attention from the officials of the Redemption Division. It would be well if those holding National bank notes for redemption would

withhold their remittances for a few days until their demands can be better complied All the available force in the Treasurer's office is now busily occupied in reasurer's office is now busily occupied in counting the notes and collecting and crediting the drafts forwarded on account of the five per cent deposit, but as the remittances are so numerous there may be some delay in acknowledging them. The amount received up to this date on account of the five per cent deposit required to be kept in the Treasury as a reserve from the National banks is \$12,177,-240.

THE CREDITIMOBILIER CASE.

The record of the Credit Mobilier case is now being prepared by the Clerk of the United States Court at Hartford, and will be filed with the United States Supreme Court before the first Monday of October. It comes up on an appeal from the cour below, and will be argued at an early day in the term, perhaps before the 1st of December. The counsel for the United States are A. F. Perry. T. A. Jenckes, and J. H. Ashton, and Sidney Bartlett, B. R. Curtis, and William M. Evarts for the defendants. THE PROSECUTION OF THE SAFE BURGLARY

CASE. The examination in progress before the Grand Jury in regard to the safe burglary is of the most searching character. For the first time in this Dis trict, the prosecutor for the Government has himself conducted the examination of witnesses. Among the latter are quite a number who, for want of time and knowledge, were not called before the Committee. Several important additional facts have been ascertained, and every clew is being followed vigorously. There is no longer any doubt of the complicity of the Secret Service force of the Treasury in the conspiracy, and every effort will be made to ascertain what persons were back of that force. None except those in very influential positions could have commanded its services, and the developments in

this direction are awaited here with much interest. A number of additional indictments will be issued soon, but the trial of the case will not occur before the September term. The statement that because some of the principal actors have been called before the Grand Jury as witnesses, they cannot be indicted if found implicated, is erroneous. Such an examination here is no bar to their prosecution.

ECONOMY IN THE NAVY. The Secretary of the Navy has just issued an order enjoining mereased economy in every branch of expenditure as indispensably necessary. Without going fully into particulars, the Secretary regrets to say that he will be obliged to hold commanders-inchief and all commanding officers to a strict account bility for any apparent over-expenditure of money on stores, and his first act in such cases will be the disapproval of bills until the positive necessity for the expenditure is satisfactorily proved. They must make their ships self-sustaining under all the ordi-nary conditions of a cruise.

THE CURTAILMENT OF ARMY APPROPRIATIONS Owing to the curtailment of appropriations, Gen Sherman finds it impossible to change the location of troops to the extent he desires, having in view sanitary and military purposes. The 4th, 9th, and 10th Cavalry have been in Missouri and Texas since 1865 or 1866. The 24th and 25th Colored Regiments have been in Texas since 1866; the 1st Cavairy in Oregon and California since 1866; while the 7th, 17th, and 20th Regiments of Infantry bave been on the Upper Missouri for the last five years.

DONN PIATT CRITICISES MR. PARTON. Donn Piatt to-day, in reviewing Mr. Parton's attack on the press, and the declaration that there is no lobby in Washington, gives an account of a dinner which he attended here with Mr. Parton, where of sixteen present, fourteen (that is, all except Parton and himself) were noted lobbyists. The next time Piatt saw Parton he was seated between two no-torious female lobbyists, who, in the guise of writers for the press, were prosecuting wicked claims be-

THE TAX-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Tax-payers' Association of this District has adepted a plan of organization which provides for the appointment of a Committee of Seventy to guard their interests generally, and to prosecute in the criminal and civil courts such officers of the District Government as have acted illegally in the collection and expenditure of money, and for of acts performed by them irrespective of the law.

THE CHICAGO CHESS CONGRESS. CHICAGO, July 12 .- Saturday night completed the first week of the Chess Congress, which thus far has ealized the most sanguine expectations of its supporters. The interest in its proceedings is fully sus tained, and a satisfactory issue is anticipated. The games played yesterday were as follows:

games played yesterday were as follows:

Messrs. Bock and Judd, one game, won by Judd: Bock and Perrin, two games, both won by Bock: Congdon and Judd, one game, now pending. Either having been called home, it is doubtful if he enters the lists with McKenzie on Monday.

The withdrawal of Kennicott somewhat affects the score of the players, since, under the rules, having falled to play two-thirds of his games, the scores of those already played are canceled. The score, therefore, now stands: McKenzie, games won, \$\frac{1}{2}\$; games lost, 1, Judd, won 3; lost 2. Eider, won 3\frac{1}{2}\$; lost 2. Hosmer. Won 2; lost 2. Perrin, won 2; lost 6. Congdon, won 1\frac{1}{2}\$; lost 4. Hock, won 5\frac{1}{2}\$; lost 1.

THE PHILADELPHIA CHILD-STEALING CASE. PHILADELPHIA, July 12.-The Police Departnent has usued a circular on the child-stealing case, describing the wagon into which the child Ross was enticed, as a falling-top, yacht-body buggy, painted dark all over, lined with dark material, drawn by a dark bay or brown horse, 15; hands high, and driven, believed, without a check-rein. Descriptions of the two men who stole the child are also given. One wore i broad-brimmed straw hat, looking as if it had been worn broad-orimined straw hat, looking as it it had been worn a season or two, and much sun-browned. The other wore a high-crowned, dark-colored straw hat. One wore a linen duster, the other a gray alpaca duster. One had light with a tendency to sandy complexion, sandy moustache and a rather red nose and face, about 30 years of age, and 5 leet 5 or 10 inches high. The other was 5 foct 8 or 9 inches in hight, about 20 years of age, with moustache and fail beard or whiskers of brown or sandy-brown color.

DEDICATION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHE-

DRAL HARRISBURG, Pa., July 12 .- The new Roman Tatholic Cathedral was dedicated to-day. Bishope Wood, Philadelphia; Lynch, Charleston, S. C.; O'Hara, Scranton; Becker, Wilmington, Del.; Shanahan, Hacrisburg, and over one hundred elergymen, including the venerable Father Keenau of Laneaster, were in attendance. Societies accompanied by bands from Columbia, Lancaster and other places were present. The dedica-

RUMOR THAT VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON WILL RESIGN-THE STATEMENT CONTRADICTED.

Washington, July 12 .- The National Republicen learns from a leading Republican Senator, who has had a recent conversation with Vice-President Wilson, that his (Mr. Wilson's) resignation will soon be nade public, ill health being the cause of this extraordinary and unexpected step.

Bosron, July 12.-The rumor from Washington of the ntended resignation of Vice-President Wilson has no conduction in fact. The Vice-President's health is better

A VOUTHFUL HERO'S DEATH.

EASTPORT, Me., July 12 .- Some four or five ovs went out sailing on Friday, at Pembroke, and the out was upset. The oldest boy, about 18 years old, a on of John Babcock, a workman in the iron works made the rest take hold of the gunwale of the boat while he went behind and began to push her ashore. One of the boys let go and sank, when Babcock dove down and arrought him up, making him again take hold of the boat.
After going a short distance the boy again left go and
ank, when Bathoock, as before, dove and brought him
ap, after which he went to the stern of the boat again. began pushing her ashore, but was taken was and sank. The body was recovered two he

THE SINGING FESTIVAL AT BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, July 12 .- The Liederkranz Sonety of Williamsburgh, N. Y., and the Aurora of Newark J., arrived here last night to attend the singing fesgival to be held here next week under the auspices of the Arion Singing Society of this city. The visiting sodeties were met at the depot by the Arion and escorted in procession to the headquarters at Mechanics' Hall. The programme of the festival includes a grand sacred concert at Concerdia Hall to-night, an excursion down the Chesapeake on Monday, entertainment at Schuitz's Park on Tuesday, and a banquet at the club-house of the Mannerchor on Wednesday.

LYNCHING OF A MURDERER IN CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, July 12 .- A dispatch from an Diego says that a party of men pursued and captured the murderer of G. R. Whistleton near Stanix. He fought his captors and was wounded severely before surrendering. They started home with him, but were met by a large crowd of men who took him away and hanged him to a tree.

FOUR PRISONERS KILLED WHILE ATTEMPTING

TO ESCAPE. AUGUSTA, Ga., July 12 .- An unfortunate affair occurred in Columbia County Friday morning. A deputy Sheriff and posse arrested four colored men named Dogett, father and three sons, on the charge of riotous conduct. After proceeding some distance the prisoners attempted to run, when they were fired upon and killed. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict of jus-tifiable homicide.

MURDER OF A DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL NASHVILLE, July 12 .- A special dispatch from fullahoma, Tenn., to The Union and American, says that Deputy United States Marshal Jas. P. Everett, re cently appointed successor to Hildreth, who was killed a short time ago near Hillsboro, was found dead by the roadside. He left Lynchburr late Friday evening drunk. It is supposed he fell from his horse, and was evidently in a heipless condition when he was killed. Two pistol balls had entered his bead just back of his ear.

FUNERAL OF GEN. ROBERT COWDIN. Boston, July 12 .- The funeral of the late Gen. Robert Cowdin took place this afternoon in the shawmut-ave. Universalist Church. Large delegations from the several military and civic organizations with

TENT-LIFE AT ROUND LAKE.

FRATERNAL CAMP-MEETING OF ALL BRANCHES OF METHODISM.

BROAD AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE MEETING-ITS EXTENT AND THE PROSPECTS OF ITS SUCCESS -PREPARATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE AND ARE MAKING-ARRIVALS AND OPENING SERVICES. FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ROUND LAKE, July 8 .- With plentiful bustle of preparation, with large and fast-increasing attendance, and with weather which makes life in a grove much more comfortable than dwelling in cities, the great raternal feamp-meeting at Round Lake begun to-day. The peculiar feature of this gathering is that it assembles representatives from all branches of Methodism in the mited States and Canada. No attempt at so broad and iberal an encampment has been made for thirty years, out the generous response of men of mark in the various tivisions of Methodistic belief gave assurance of the success of the enterprise several weeks ago. The numerous orders for tents, which have been pouring in upon the Round Lake Camp-Meeting Association, made it cerain that there would be a great multitude present, and the number and diversity of the places in various sec tions from which those applications came, showed that the meeting would be widely representative. It is confidently asserted that in numbers of constant worshipers and in variety of composition, this camp-meeting will far surpass any previous effort of the kind in this country. Congregations of 5,000 and 7,000 have been seen at Round Lake, and of course the throng of visitors upon the grounds and of the persons in tents who were absent from the particular service at which computations were made, swelled the estimate of attendance for the great days of past encampments. It is reasonably expected by so moderate a man as Bishop Janes that the attendance here at the hight of the meeting will rise to

15,000, and may run up to 20,000. Bishop Janes presides over this camp-meeting, taking an effice which has been very unusual with bishops in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He says that the amp-meeting is not so much national or internationalalthough the Canadian churches take part-as it is a raternal camp-meeting, intended to bring together in heartiest harmony and fellowship the whole body of Methodism, including the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the Methodist Episcopai Church of Canada, the Wesleyan Caurch of Canada, the Protestant Methodist Church, the Free Methodist Church, the United Brethren of Christ, the Albright Church and three colored churches, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, and the Colored Church of America. The United Brethren in Christ are a branch of Methodism in the West, with some churches in Pennsylvania, and the members of the Albright Church are, in the main, in Pennsylvania and Ohio

ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS MADE FOR THIS MEETING.

The Round Lake Camp-Meeting Association has made nligent preparation for encamping the coming host. They have much enlarged their grounds by the purchase of the Corp farm, on the north and east of their former property, giving in all 120 acres; and 15 acres have been bought on the west side of the radroad track. They own 150 tents, and have already obtained about 350 additional tents, most of which have been set up, while more are to come. The railway company has built a comely and commodious station-house, and the Association has erected several new-buildings for offices, cottages, &c. Before this season there were 60 cottages on the grounds, and several have been added for this season. There are some cosy little private cottages here, the occupation of which is not conflued to camp-meeting weeks, their owners finding Summer recreation in this pleasant grove. The place has certain noteworthy attractions for spending vacation days in simple fashion. The trees of the grove in variety, symmetry, and beauty f foliage are remarkable. The grounds are neatly laid out with many conveniences, and the lake is a charming piece of water, girdled with verdure and embesomed in pretty country scenery. In fishing and boating it affords a good dear of enjoyment, but its pleasures have one sharp drawback. There is enough marshy ground around it to preed a plague of the most eager and penetrating mosquitoes. There are actual clouds of them at certain times about the water, but fortunately only detachments reach the campground, or the nights here would be intolerable. But in the grove also there are minor defects. The ground on which the tents stand is so nearly level that complete drainage is difficult, and after a heavy rain there are impleasant exhalations, and the earth does not dry with comfortable quickness. The Association is in so great haste to improve the grounds that in its eagerness for funds it sets some charges much too high. For the use of very cheap furniture in the tents and cottagessaive prices, and requires as much for he use of a single day as for the entire fortnight of the amp-meeting. The tents and cottages are set so closely ogether as to appear to clow each other uncomfortaly, and a few of the avenues and roads with their dwellings are somewhat narrow and blind. But the place of open-air congregation is very neatly and com-

WORK OF THE OPENING DAY. The whole place has had a stirring look and has been

ively with busy sounds to-day. The trains have each brought a considerable number, and this evening there brought a considerable number, and this evening there are over 1,500 people in the encampment. This is an unprecedented number for an opening day at Round Lake. The labors of raising tents and doering and furnishing them have kept the workmen of the Association and the new-comers biasy during the day. The others of the Association bave been hard pushed almost every moment with clouds of questions, applications, and importanties, but have borns their really arthous labors with a cheerful patience, showing an unfailing courtery and a prompt good will, beside unusual abilities for management. Expecially assidious, needil, and obliging has been J. D. Kagers, Superintendent of the grounds. The greater part of the tents, about and in which there has been so mach activity to-day, are small; but there are several of good proportions. The practice of erecting canvas-roufed wooden tabernacles, or places of assembly, for a society or church, has been begun this year at this place, although it has been in voge for a long time at sterling and other camp-grounds. Except the cottages and Association buildings, the structures here have been entirely of canvas, and the scattering of members of societies in their family tents, in different parts of the grounds, with the lack of society ents, insheen in the way of the society-meetings, which are said to have accomplished so much good at other encampments. The Washingtones, M. K. Church of West Troy has built for this season an excellent society-structure, with canvas-roof, which coek about \$1,000. Its dimensions are \$4 feet by \$22. Some of the tents are very neatly furnished, and the manner of life in them is very comfortable. The grounds are carefully kept, and about several of the cottages and canvas-houses they are prettilly ornamented. The preceding-stand is festioned with evergreens, and obears upon it, in arise letters, such pithy exhortations as "Why will ye die." "Benoid the Lamb," and "After this, the judgment." are over 1,500 people in the encampment. This is an

MINISTERS WHO ARE HERE AND SOME WHO ARE TO COME.

Only a comparatively small advance guard of the preachers, who will be here after they have performed the duties of the coming Sabbath, are now upon the ground, but the number here is by no means meager ground, but the number here is by no means meager, Bishop Janes of New-York and Bishop Kavanaugh of Kentucky, of the Methodist Episcopai Chdreh South, are here, and Bishops Doggett of Richmond, Simpson of Philadelphia and J. T. Peck will come within a day of two; Bishops Foster of Cincinnati and Hover of Atlanta are expected to be here in the course of the meeting, and Bishops Andrews and Seott may come. Ex-President Cummings of Wesleyas University, the Rev. Drs. T. B. Sargent of Baitimere, Anson Green of Toronto, T. H. Pearne of Chemnati, Washburn of the Troy Conference, S. D. Brown, Presiding Elder of the New-York District, are now in the encampment, while the Rev. Drs. Leroy M. Lee and Bennett of Richmond, J. B. McFerrin of Nashville, Nast of Chemnati, T. M. Eddy of New-York, the Rev. J. S. Inskip, President of the National Camp Meeting Association; the Rev. Mr. Dunn of New-York, the Rev. G. Fullman, President of the National Camp Meeting Association; the Rev. Mr. Dunn of New-York, the Rev. G. Pullman, New-York, East Conference in Rew. Mr. G. Pullman, New-York, East Conference, the Rev. Seymour Colemna, Troy Conference; the Rev. Seymour Colemna, Troy Conference; the Rev. Mwilliams, Schuylerville, N. Y.; the Rev. L. M. Bondrye, Fairhaven, Vermout; the Rev. J. M. Webster, Presiding Elder of the Cambringe District, N. Y.; the Rav. S. M. Williams, Schuylerville, N. Y.; the Rev. A. C. Rose, Stillwater, N. Y.; the Rev. J. M. Webster, Presiding Elder of Saratong District, A. F. Bailey, Troy Conference; J. E. Gorse, Kingston, N. Y.; S. B. Leach, Battimore, and C. F. Noble, Troy. Bishop Janes of New-York and Bishop Kavanaugh of

The opening services of the camp-in eting were held to the evening in the great tent of the Association. The congregation was large and carnest, but their devotion was much hindered by the persistent assaults of many mosquitoes. Prayer was offered by Bishop Kavanaugh

of Kentucky, and the Rev. Dr. T. H. Pearne of Cincinnati read from the Scriptares. The sermin was given by Bishop Janes, from these words of the Joht verse of the first chapter of Corinthians: "But of Him are ye in Christ Jesus who of God is made unto us wisdom and righteousness and sancification and redemption." It was a straightforward, forcible presentation of the scheme of salvation, expressed in language of impressive simplicity and strength. The preacher showed the adaptation of Christianity to the necessites of makind, and explained the way in which Christ becomes wisdom, righteousness, sancification, and redemption unto men, enforcing the lesson from these Bible truths. He closed with a fervent appeal to the unconverted, and with the expression of entreaty and desire that a great applicant of God's spirit should be straightway poured out on this camp-meeting.

After the sermon a short preaver meeting was held, the

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Rev. A. C. Rose of Stillwater and the Rev. J. W. Belknap of Hampton leading in prayer. For a considerable time after the great tent was deserted, the singing of symps in various tents sounded through the encampment. The worshipers here keep early hours of rest in order to be prepared for the long labors and supplications of another day.

THE FIRE RECORD.

THE WEEHAWKEN OIL FIRE. THE LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$250,000-60,000 BARRELS OF

OIL DESTROYED-BUSINESS TO BE RESUMED IM-MEDIATELY.

The fire at the Weehawken Oil Works continned to burn yesterday, but all danger of the flames extending to the village of Weebawken ceased after about midnight on Saturday, although the possibility was so great during the whole of that day that few of the residents of the place felt safe, until nearly daylight vesterday. The sudden and peculiar origin of the fire it having been caused by a stroke of lightning on Friday evening, was on Saturday the topic of conversation among all those who gathered about the scene of the disaster. One of the neighbors who had witnessed the it descend into the oil tanks, asserted that as quick as the flash itself, and long before the reverberation of the thunder had ceased, the flames rose up from the tank in column of several hundred feet, the descend ing rain apparently aggravating the flames. In a very few moments other tanks ignited; but before they were fairly on fire a number of workmen had managed, by means of the tank caps, &c., to smother the flames, and it was then hoped that the fire would be confined to the one tank. oil in which, however, burned with great fury. The works covered a space of ground of about five acres, on which were 17 iron tanks, containing about 65,000 barrels of oil; two large brick warehouses, one 185 feet square* the other somewhat smaller; the engine-room, 18 feet by 24 feet; the offices, the crude oil wharf, 250 feet long the refined oil wharf, 800 feet long; the north refined oil wharf, 325 feet long-all being covered by sheds, 16 feet to the point of the gable-roof, and a few small sheds about the yard, all of which were inclosed within a wooden fence. The heat was so intense, and the tanks so near each other, that it was impossible to confine the fire to the place at which it had originated, and long before midnight on Friday, several of the large receptacles of oil were in flames, illuminating the whole of the surrounding country and sending into the sky heavy, rolling columns of smeke which left the tanks with great rapidity, but, after rising a few hundred feet, hung like a thunder cloud over the scene and then lazily moved toward the south. The flames as they left the open tops of the tanks produced a roaring sound that was almost deafening, and mingling with the rising smoke illumined it in such a manner as to make it appear for a few seconds like rolling masses of molten ron, changing next into gray and then black. This condit on of affairs continued until 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, when the first real alarm arose for the safety of the village-a number of small stores, drinking places, and tenement dweilings, principally of wood, and built for the accommodation of the men employed at the works, being designated as the village. The Superintendent and workmen, during the early stages of the fire, had taken the precaution to remove nearly all the oiling stock of the Eric Railway Company, consisting of oil and freight cars, &c., to a side track under the hill, and far removed from the fire, and but six coal cars remained on the track, three being laden with coal and three empty. They were subsequently de-stroyed. At about 3 o'clock a.m. a tank which was on fire, and containing about 7,000 barrels of oil, burst with a thud, and scattered the blazing oil in every direction, driving off every person who was engaged upon the other tanks, setting fire to those tanks in the icluity that had not yet become ignited, causing the ties of the railroad, the fences, and everything within reach that could burn to take fire, and spreading over the ground a wide stream of biazing oil, which ran burning toward the river. Within a short time, thud after thud told the anxious crowd that a number of the smaller tanks had also burst, and the inhabitants of the houses then thought it better to look after their household effects, as there seemed no hope of saving the of which furniture it has an ample supply—the Associa- works, and but little of preserving the village. The efforts of the firemen were totally unavailing o throw water upon the dwellings, to prevent them

> About 5 a. m. another tank burst, and soon the large brick warehouse, 285 feet square, was on fire. The gravelcovered roof fell that upon the burning timbers, and to a great extent smothered the flame, and it is supposed that by this alone the fire was prevented from extending to the second warehouse, with which it was connected by a the second warehouse, with which it was connected by a shed. The office, a two-story building at one corner of this warehouse, was secured with iron shatters, preventing the flames from entering the building, in which are said to be stored all the Important books of the works, inclosed in a safe. The wind being in a favorable direction, every hope was entertained early on Saturday morning of saving the two large tanks at the north-west former of the works, each of which contained , one gainous of serosene oil, and which had up to that time escaped the fury of the flames. Shortly after looklock however, while E. O. Hill, the Jersey City Superintendent of the Eric Railroad, and H. Sweet, the Superintendent of the Eric Railroad, and H. Sweet, the Superintendent of the Eric Railroad, and H. Sweet, the Superintendent of the Coll Works, were walking ever the grounds, making an inspection of the property destroyed, the large tank K. emphie of holding 20,000 harrels, and containing at the time about 17,000 barrels, suddenly and unexpectedly burst and scattered the binzing oil over the grounds, the railroad, the swamp outside the works, etc., to the depth of over a foot. Several narrow escapes of men, women and children occurred, many men risking their own lives to save the little ones. Mr. Sweet was cut off from his companion by the biazing stream of oil, and neither of the men was able to state how he escaped, or from what point he left the grounds. The large tanks of kerosene ghen ignited, and the perils of the village increased rapidly, as the oil burned with fearful heroeness. Fortunately the wind was blowing from both the gaved warehouse and the village, and continued thus during the whole day.
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> The shipping had been towed away from the docks during the preceding night, and although the piers, sheds, &c., were destroyed during the process of the about 4,000 cords of wood, were burned, and these only because it would not pay to tow them out into the stream, the tug-boats charging 800 for each vessel they thus remov shed. The office, a two-story building at one corner of

igniting from the heat; but the supply of the impid

element from any land source was so small in that

eleinity that little could be done even in this direction.

while the bursting of the tanks drove away those who

had been engaged drawing water from the river. The

inhabitants therefore removed their furniture into the

fields as far from their dweilings as possible.

thus removed:

The quantity of oil destroyed is said by those connected with the works to be about 60,000 barrels or 2,50,000 gailons, worth about \$125,000. This oil was reported to belong to the Standard Oil Company, Messrs. Neyhart & Gustenberger of this city, and others. The

ported to belong to the Standard Oil Company, Assers.
Neyhart & Gustenberger of this city, and others. The
damage to the works, including the pumping engine,
piers, rolling stock, &c., is estimated at about \$100.000.
Mesers, Briggs have lost about 3,000 empty barrels, which
were on one of the piers waiting to be filled with oil.
There are other losses, the details of which could not be
ascertained, making a total of about \$250,000. The
amount of insurance on these losses cannot be learned
for several days. There were rumors of loss of life and
serious injury to the workmen; but the reports are not
verified.

Late on Saturday evening arrangements were made to
get the works into a condition to permit the shipment
of oil to-day, one of the tanks and several barrels containing refined oil having been saved from the destruction. A great amount of energy was manifested for the
renewal of business to-day, especially as the office, one
targe warehouse, &c., have been saved. About 20 feet
of the long pier also was destroyed. The resumption of
business will prevent much suffering among the hundreds of men who would have been otherwise thrown out
of employment.

ELSEWHERE.

A fire at Toronto Saturday morning, on Daly-st., destroyed two large dwelling houses and out buildings. Loss \$15,000. The sash, door and blind factory of A. Reed,

West Depree, near ,Green Bay, Wis., was destroyed by fire Saturday morning. Loss \$20,000; insurance \$5,000. The spool mill at Albany Falls, Me., owned by the Hon. Jnc. Lynch of Portland, was burned on Friday. The building was valued at \$3,000; insured for \$2,000. The machinery was valued at \$4,000; insured for

A fire in Woburn, Mass., Saturday morning, burned the tannery and currying shop of John Furbush, with the contents, including a quantity of leather stock belonging to E. W. Cory and others. The property burned